

## The Ecuadorian Awa Territory: Protecting Habitat Biodiversity

**Project period:** 1 October 2001-30 September 2003  
**Period covered by report:** 1 April-30 June 2003  
**Project executors:** WWF Colombia  
Altrópico Foundation  
Ecuadorian Federation of Awa Centres (FCAE, its Spanish acronym)  
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**Date of report:** 29 July 2003

### A. Project Objective

The project “*The Ecuadorian Awa Territory: Protecting Habitat Biodiversity*” mainly aims to maintain vegetation cover and the elements and processes of biological and cultural biodiversity in Ecuador’s Awa Territory and its surrounding area through the empowerment of FCAE and other local organizations so they are capable of guiding development processes, while minimizing or neutralizing the adverse effects of the multiple pressures exerted on this resource-rich territory.

### B. Summary of the Status of Project Activities and Advances

We are nearing the last semester of implementation of the project “*Protecting the Habitat in Ecuador’s Awa Territory*”. This report has been accordingly prepared to show the current balance of what has been reached versus what had been planned. It also highlights those activities planned for the next two quarters to ensure that project goals can be achieved overall.

The balance proves positive in terms of both technical and financial execution. Two project activities will have to be extended until December because both depend on the outcome of ongoing feasibility studies. These involve, as indicated in the previous report, the building of a research/tourism centre in Río Bogotá and the establishment of a training and timber-processing centre in San Lorenzo.

The difficulties that arose last quarter due to overlapping of the activities and commitments of FCAE and the Altrópico Foundation with those of the CAIMAN Project were corrected to a great extent this quarter. Several meetings to coordinate and clarify issues were held between Chemonics, WWF-Colombia, USAID, FCAE, the Altrópico Foundation, PACT, Jatun Sacha, and Ecolex. Although it finally became clear for FCAE and the Altrópico Foundation that their commitment initially acquired within the framework of the “*Protecting the Habitat*” project must prevail over the recently initiated CAIMAN Project, the fulfilment of both commitments has represented an additional effort for FCAE, the Altrópico Foundation, WWF itself, and supporting partners (for example, La Ceiba Corporation).

The following table indicates the status of the progress made toward achievement of the goals for each project objective.

**Table 1. Summary of Advances of USAID-Funded Project**

**Objective 1: To maintain the forest cover and biodiversity processes and elements in the Awa Territory and neighbouring areas.**

<b>Goal to 30 September 2003</b>	<b>Status of Advances</b>
<b>Goal 1: Territory Awa remains united, without divisions.</b> 1a. Decree of agricultural area or exclusion of Awa areas repealed. 1b. Conflict with Nytua Foundation legally clarified so the mentioned land is recognized as FCAE territory. As a result, the Nytua foundation has stopped making a property claim over the Rio Bogotá Awa Centre.	1a. Goal not met. The decree was not repealed and constitutional protection was denied. 1b. Goal met, 100%.
<b>Goal 2: FCAE and the Altrópico Foundation with elements to manage and solve conflicts, so that external invasions are reduced or eliminated.</b> 2a. Awa communities have been effective in applying legal mechanisms to defend their territory before any potential invasion (labels and radios; legal advisory services). 2b. FCAE and the Altrópico Foundation have more elements to address conflicts. 2c. No illegal exploitation of forests or other types within Awa territory.	2a. Goal met, 96%. 2b. Goal met, 100%. 2c. Goal met, 100%. External invasions were detained. Goal not met. Two Awa families were found with illegal forest operations.
<b>Goal 3: To reduce the conversion of land use in lands adjacent to Awa Territory.</b> 3a. Ten communities involved in sustainable agricultural systems, and an Afro-Ecuadorian community with its territory legalized. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All documents to legalize the territory of La Chiquita community (limits and management plans) are ready and people trained in alternative production systems and with the production systems designed.</li> <li>Ten communities of FECONA (the Federation of Black Communities of Upper San Lorenzo) with people trained in alternative production systems and with the production systems designed.</li> <li>The La Ceiba community with the marmalade company fully operational (legalized, equipment in operation, and selling products) and the orchard in production.</li> </ul> 3b. The Ecological and Development Summit of Northern Emeraldas held and most of agreements reached with an environmental component. 3c. 100% of the ethnic-territorial organizations (Awa, Chachi, and Epera) are informed and participating in the Interinstitutional Committee of Northern Emeraldas as well as the Summit through CONAICE (Confederacy of Indigenous Peoples of the Ecuadorian Coast). 3d. Agreements reached at the Summit are followed up regarding the repeal of the Decree, land management issues, and negotiations with palm growers and timber companies.	3a. Goal met, 90% (ongoing). 3b. Goal met, 100%. 3c. Goal met, 70%. 3d. Monitoring has not begun. The Summit was held just recently.
<b>Goal 4. To build the legal capacity to defend the Awa territory</b> 4a. 150 members of 11 Awa centres aware of the constitutional alternatives to defend their territory; managing conflicts; and exercising their civil duties and rights. 4b. 25 FCAE leaders and promoters managing and using constitutional alternatives to defend their territory; managing conflicts; and exercising their civil duties and rights.	4a. Goal met, 100% (ongoing). 4b. Goal met, 100% (ongoing).

**Objective 2: Building the capacity of local organizations so they can channel resource management problems and exert influence on local development processes.**

Goal to 30 September 2003	Status of Advances
<p><b>Goal 1: FCAE and the Altrópico Foundation managing their projects using improved Administration and Finance systems.</b></p> <p>1a. 100% of financial reports approved without corrections.</p> <p>1b. 100% of technical reports approved without corrections.</p> <p>1c. 90% of goals established in the FCAE and Altrópico Foundation work plans fulfilled, with the expected quality.</p> <p>1d. 100% of projects presented by FCAE and the Altrópico Foundation pertinent to Territorial Management Plans (a document that includes the thoughts of people on how they would like live, what they want to see, and what they have to do to achieve what they want) and their respective Institutional Plans (Strategic Plan).</p> <p>1e. Ensured continuity of 60% of the staff of both the Altrópico Foundation and FCAE for the next 3 years.</p> <p>1f. Strategic Plan of FCAE prepared, understood, socialized, and approved by FCAE Assemblies. Strategic plan of the Altrópico Foundation updated, socialized, and known by all Foundation staff.</p> <p>1g. Territorial Management Plan of the Awa People of Ecuador reviewed and updated.</p>	<p>1a. Goal met, 50%.</p> <p>1b. Goal met, 90%.</p> <p>1c. FCAE, 96%; Altrópico Foundation, 85%.</p> <p>1d. FCAE, 98%; Altrópico Foundation, 100%.</p> <p>1e. Goal met 100% in both organizations (we need to verify).</p> <p>1f. FCAE, 70% of Strategic Plan structured (ongoing); Altrópico Foundation, 70% of Strategic Plan structured (ongoing).</p> <p>1g. FCAE, 60% of Territorial Management Plan of Awa Territory structured (ongoing).</p>
<p><b>Goal 2: To promote forest management and certification.</b></p> <p>2a. Appropriate decisions can be made about forest programs based on the information generated by feasibility studies and market surveys.</p> <p>2b. 30% of certification conditions and prerequisites have been fulfilled.</p> <p>2c. System to monitor the impact of forest management practices, applied by FCAE technicians and promoters, is operational.</p> <p>2d. Income generated by forest extraction activities distributed according to clearly established and pertinent FCAE policies, seeking equity and community well-being.</p> <p>2e. Decisions regarding the training and timber-processing centre taken on the basis of key information on financing and sociocultural feasibility.</p>	<p>2a. Study carried out in 70% (ongoing)</p> <p>2b. 80% of conditions and prerequisites met.</p> <p>2c. 10% (a training proposal is under study)</p> <p>2d. 70% (ongoing)</p> <p>2e. Stems from the goal 2a (ongoing)</p>
<p><b>Goal 3. To decide whether or not to build the FCAE Rio Bogotá Biology Station based on the results of a feasibility study.</b></p>	<p>Although the study has only been completed in 80%, the results clearly indicate that the science station is <b>not feasible</b>. The study was therefore reoriented toward a new project: a community research and tourism centre (study in process)</p>
<p><b>Goal 4. To train Fauna Program Staff how to monitor the status of game species in an Awa community.</b></p>	<p>80% (ongoing). Confirm level of training.</p>
<p><b>Goal 5. To socialize the results of the population dynamics survey and how they relate to the environment, and achieve their appropriation and possible application to territorial planning and the life process of the Awa people.</b></p>	<p>90% (ongoing). Confirm level of appropriation.</p>
<p><b>Goal 6. To have the 22 schools of the Awa Territory applying an environment-oriented curriculum.</b></p>	<p>100% (process continues). Confirm degree of application.</p>
<p><b>Goal 7. To train and build the capacities of seven health promoters working at Awa Centres in the use of medicinal plants and disease prevention strategies (waste and water management, family care, and vaccination).</b></p>	<p>100% (process continues). Confirm level of strengthening and training.</p>
<p><b>Goal 8. Families achieve a certain degree of independence in providing maintenance and in using their sewing machines, which allows them to buy supplies and serves as source of additional income.</b></p>	<p>0% (workshop pending)</p>

### **C. Specific Outputs Obtained this Period**

- The conflict between FCAE and the Nytua Foundation was resolved.
- The Ecological Summit and the Summit for the Sustainable Development of Northern Esmeraldas were held.
- Legal capacity building workshops were held for INREDH and ASDES.
- The implementation of the CAIMAN Project has begun, and agreements are in place with the Altrópico Foundation and FCAE.
- The strategy of the FCAE Forest Programme has been designed.
- Significant progress has been made in the formulation of FCAE's Strategic Plan, with the support of La Ceiba Corporation.
- Preliminary results of the study to determine the feasibility of the FCAE Rio Bogotá Science Station clearly indicated that the station, as conceived, is not feasible. The project was accordingly changed toward one that combines tourism and research.

### **D. Difficulties encountered**

No specific difficulties hindered project progress during this reporting period.

**E. Breakdown of Project Advances as Compared with Goals and Activities Planned for the Last Quarter.**

**Objective 1 of USAID-funded Project: To maintain forest cover and biodiversity processes and elements in the Awa Territory and neighbouring areas.**

Goal to 30 September 2003	Status	Activities planned for the quarter July-September 2003	Difficulties, observations, and details
<p><b>Goal 1: Territory Awa remains united, without divisions.</b></p> <p>1a. Decree of agricultural area or exclusion of Awa areas repealed.</p> <p>1b. Conflict with Nytua Foundation legally clarified so the mentioned land is recognized as FCAE territory. As a result, the Nytua Foundation has stopped making a property claim over the Rio Bogotá Awa Centre.</p>	<p>1a. The decree was not repealed and constitutional protection was denied. The decree has not been enforced during the current government. The decree is currently under review and will be again submitted to analysis. FCAE considers that the decree does not directly affect its territory, but indirectly affects neighbouring territories. Note: The recent change of Minister of the Environment makes it impossible to predict what will happen with the issue of the Decree of Agricultural Area. The Inter-Institutional Coordinating Committee of Esmeraldas has taken action, first to try and have the decree repealed and then, upon denial of the petition of protection, by promoting the signing of a territorial ordinance agreement with the palm-growing sector.</p> <p>1b. Goal met, 100%. The Nytua Foundation withdrew the demand. Note: A new “conflict” has arisen with the Awa-Cachi Foundation (formerly the Nytua Foundation). The FCAE Assembly has requested that the prefix ‘Awa’ be removed from the name of the Foundation.</p>	<p>1a. The lawyers of INREDH will monitor the process together with FCAE. One way of acting on this issue would be monitor the land management agreement for northern Esmeraldas signed with the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>1a. Pertinent activities will be planned and a monitoring commission designated to coordinate and execute the territorial reorganization of the northern region.</p> <p>1b. A meeting will be held with delegates of FCAE and the Awa-Cachi Foundation to inform them about the Assembly’s decision regarding the Foundation’s name and exact that the name be changed to continue collaborative efforts.</p>	<p>1a. By carrying out this action of territorial reorganization, the Decree of Agricultural Area will be subject to the agreements subscribed during the ordinance process. FCAE delegates will increase their participation in the monitoring process.</p> <p>1b. The proposal prepared by FCAE’s Governing Council and the directives of the Nytua Foundation (now the Awa-Cachi Foundation) was not approved by the FCAE Assembly because the Assembly requests that the name be changed to AWACACHI Foundation in order to continue the collaborative efforts between both organizations.</p>

Goal to 30 September 2003	Status	Activities planned for the quarter July-September 2003	Difficulties, observations, and details
<p><b>Goal 2: FCAE and the Altrópico Foundation with elements to manage and solve conflicts, so that external invasions are reduced or eliminated.</b></p> <p>2a. Awa communities have been effective in applying legal mechanisms to defend their territory before any potential invasion.</p> <p>2b. FCAE and the Altrópico Foundation have more elements to address conflicts.</p> <p>2c. <b>No</b> illegal exploitation of forests or other types within Awa territory.</p>	<p>2a. Goal fulfilled 100% regarding the instalment of radio equipment (10 radios and 4 radio base stations).</p> <p>2a. 1100 signposts (96%) have been installed along the limits of the Awa Territory, 100 are pending installation in Pambilar. The effect observed is that outsiders now know they are entering alien territory. FCAE does not consider the signposts themselves as mechanism of territorial protection.</p> <p>2a. The design of a strategy to ensure the sustainability of the communications system is pending. How are the costs associated with the operation of the radio system going to be covered?</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Regarding the legal advisory services offered by INREDH lawyers, the case of the Nytua Foundation was solved; a petition of constitutional protection was filed in the case of Ricaurte but no progress has been made. In the case of Río Tigre, the San Vicente cooperative has contested the title of FCAE. INDA is now analysing the case.</p> <p>2b. FCAE has identified all sites of conflict. A committee to monitor conflicts, consisting of six members, has been formed.</p> <p>2b. Together with the CAIMAN project, ECOLEX has begun to characterize Awa territory conflicts in Mataje, Guadualito, Balsareño, and Río Bogotá.</p> <p>2b. A member of the administrative staff of the Altrópico Foundation finished a 3-cycle training course on conflict management with DED (a German cooperation agency).</p> <p>2c. External invasions have been detained so this goal has been met 100%. Two illegal exploitations, by two Awa families, were observed so the goal was not met 100% in Pambilar and in Guadualito, involving in each case families outside land management plans.</p>	<p>2a. Installation of 100 signposts at the Pambilar Centre (July). Installation of four radios bases with USAID funds of the “<i>Protecting the Habitat</i>” project, two radios donated by OIM, four donated by Ecuador’s MEC (Ministry of Education and Culture) (16- 31 July).</p> <p>2a. Training in radio management and maintenance (24-25 July). The idea is to train one person per centre as well as people at the two radio base stations (Ibarra and San Lorenzo). Workshops will be offered by the company installing the radios and were negotiated as part of the agreement.</p> <p>2a. Talk with the company installing the radios and the FCAE accountant so that they help structure the costs of the sustainable management/maintenance of the communications system.</p> <p>2a. Installation of six radio base stations donated by the CAIMAN Project in August.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Lawyers are carrying out the activities indicated in their work plans as planned.</p> <p>2b. Workshop on conflict management offered by the administrator of the Altrópico Foundation in San Lorenzo for all Altrópico staff to sharing the lessons learned.</p> <p>2b. Characterization of conflicts in Río Tiger and Palmira de Toctomí.</p> <p>2b. CAIMAN Project: The commitment with ECOLEX is to design a conflict management strategy for FCAE.</p> <p>2c. Initiation of community forest management at the Guadualito and Pambilar centres. The forest regent SGS will be contacted regarding a possible agreement to serve in Awa territory.</p>	<p>2a. Since the beginning of this process, different sources have endorsed the radio system in Awa Territory. By the end of the quarter, radios (and radio base stations) will have been installed in 25 sectors.</p> <p>Every morning an intra-centre round of communication occurs in which all centres with radio participate to share news on new developments. At each centre, at least two people know how to use the radio for communication.</p> <p>Until now the radios have been useful in coordinating activities and in keeping informed about what is happening at other centres. They have also been used to facilitate the communication between Awa families living at different centres.</p> <p>The Assembly, at its last meeting, approved the proposal that users pay for the use of the radio.</p> <p>A radio repeater was installed in the BellaVista sector and a small facility was leased from a private company; radio bases were installed and are operational in Ibarra, San Lorenzo, Mataje, Guadualito, Balsareño, Pambilar, Río Bogotá, Palmira de Toctomí, and Río Verde.</p> <p>2c. Regarding the illegal forest operations of Awa families at both centres, in the case of Guadualito, timber was confiscated from a community member who had no need or pretext to take timber out. In Pambilar, the community member was allowed to take the timber out, but he was previously informed that he should request an advance to FCAE. The member explained that he needed cash to cover the health expenditures of his wife, who was critically ill.</p> <p>In Guadualito, the Playwood Company tried to enter and in Pambilar it was an intermediary.</p> <p>2c. FCAE will envisage the possibility of take up a lawsuit against the Playwood company, with the assistance of INREDH lawyers. 2c. WWF has stressed before FCAE the importance of exhaustively reviewing and analysing the task of authorities and civil rights in these cases of Awa infringers to rules of procedure agreed upon at the Centres. Likewise, WWF underlines the importance of making the distribution of profits of forest activities viable as well as the need to structure a health program that meets the current needs of the Awa population so they have no pretexts to break agreements.</p>



Goal to 30 September 2003	Status	Activities planned for the quarter July-September 2003	Difficulties, observations, and details
<p><b>Goal 3: To reduce the conversion of land use in lands adjacent to Awa Territory.</b></p> <p>3a. Ten communities involved in sustainable agricultural systems, and an Afro-Ecuadorian community with its territory legalized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All documents to legalize the territory of La Chiquita community (limits and management plans) are ready and people trained in alternative production systems and with the production systems designed.</li> <li>Ten communities of FECONA (the Federation of Black Communities of Upper San Lorenzo) with people trained in alternative production systems and with the production systems designed.</li> <li>The La Ceiba community with the marmalade company fully operational (legalized, equipment in operation, and selling products) and the orchard in production.</li> </ul> <p>3b. The Ecological and Development Summit of Northern Esmeraldas held and most of agreements reached had an environmental component.</p> <p>3c. 100% of the ethnic-territorial organizations (Awa, Chachi and Epera) are informed and participating in the Interinstitutional Committee of Northern Esmeraldas as well as the Summit through CONAICE (Confederacy of Indigenous Peoples of the Ecuadorian Coast).</p> <p>3d. Agreements reached at the Summit are followed up regarding the repeal of the Decree, land management issues, and negotiations with palm growers and timber companies.</p>	<p>3a. La Chiquita has turned in all the documents necessary to legalize its 60-ha territory for 28 families: territorial limits, management plan prepared in 90%. A 22-ha area has been set aside for community forest management.</p> <p>3a. Ten communities (26 families) continue in the formation process with “<i>Semillas de Agua</i>”. Cropping systems have already been designed and are in process of implementation. The work plan has been 100% fulfilled.</p> <p>3a. Regarding La Ceiba marmalade company, the orchard is in production. It has not been possible to obtain the sanitary permit to operate. Therefore the company is only operating at a low level of production for the local market.</p> <p>3b. Goal met, 100%. The Summit was held and the agenda and most of the agreements reached have an environmental component.</p> <p>3c. FCAE delegates have participated in the San Lorenzo Interinstitutional Coordinating Committee. Many of the recommendations made by FCAE have not been taken into account. Committees have not been formed in the other two municipalities, home to the Chachi and Epera. The participation of indigenous organizations in these committees should be strengthened.</p> <p>3d. Monitoring has not yet begun because the Summit was just recently carried out.</p>	<p>3a. Completion of all steps to request the title deed in the case of La Chiquita. Definition of fauna management plans and handcraft and dressmaking activities.</p> <p>3a. Continuation of training activities with “<i>Semillas de Agua</i>” and initiation of animal production activities.</p> <p>3a. To ensure sustainability of process with FECONA, contracting of an agronomist for FECONA, paid by the Federation itself with funds contributed by the Altrópico Foundation. Strengthening of the organization in organizational and administrative management. Increased control of implementation of production activities by the Altrópico Foundation.</p> <p>Planning of activities and assigning of different commissions to monitor the execution of agreements signed with the government, the public and private sectors, and national and international NGOs at the Summit.</p> <p>3a. Obtainment of the sanitary permit of the marmelade factory, together with La Ceiba Corporation, and reactivation of production. Contracting of a <i>chachi</i> to improve the company’s administrative processes.</p> <p>NOTE: The Altrópico Foundation has expanded its scope of action to communities adjacent to the Awa territory, basically Durango and Alto Tambo.</p> <p>A series of planning activities will begin this quarter. Work is being carried out with the women of Ricaurte (who form part of FECONA but are not recognized as such). The work of the Altrópico Foundation has also expanded toward the Cerro de Golondrinas.</p> <p>3c. Call for a special assembly of the CONAICE Governing Council by the Awa, Chachi, and Epera indigenous communities to socialize the process of the Summit and pressure leaders to make commitments for regional representation.</p> <p>3c. Increased awareness of the statutes of the Interinstitutional Committee; continued documentation; increased participation of community leaders in Committee, who enjoy greater decision-making power.</p> <p>3d. Preparation of work plan to follow up on agreements (July).</p>	<p>3b. Several meetings were held with public and private institutions to reach the negotiations and agreements made at the Summit. Many of the institutions did not grant sufficient importance to the process, especially official institutions and the private sector (palm growers).</p> <p>3c. Because of the turnover CONAICE offices, the Awa, Chachi, and Epera have not achieved regional representation.</p> <p>3c. Organizations have not participated in all the activities planned because of overlapping of dates. In several organizations (the <i>chachi</i>), the information about the Summit and the advances made has not been well diffused. The Awa and the Eperas have shared pertinent information with their communities.</p> <p>3d. The support provided by REGAL proved favourable in the preparation of the negotiation agenda. Not all committee members understand the need to negotiate the costs of these advisory services, causing problems between members.</p>

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<p><b>Goal 4. To build the legal capacity to defend the Awa territory.</b></p> <p>4a. 150 members of 11 Awa centres aware of the constitutional alternatives to defend their territory, managing conflicts, and exercising their civil duties and rights.</p> <p>4b. 25 FCAE leaders and promoters managing and using constitutional alternatives to defend their territory, managing conflicts, and exercising their civil duties and rights.</p>	<p>4a. 280 community members, belonging to eight Awa centres, have participated in INREDH workshops. Three centres—Río Bogotá, La Union, and Río Tigre—have not participated. INREDH carried out 80% of the workshops. The initial programming was fulfilled.</p> <p>4b. 24 FCAE leaders and promoters have participated in the workshops held. ASDES held 50% of the workshops. The initial programming was fulfilled.</p>	<p>4a. With INREDH: the rest of the workshops will be held in July and August.</p> <p>4b. With ASDES: the rest of the workshops will be held in July and September.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> 8 paralegals are received training by ECOLEX with funds of the CAIMAN Project.</p>	<p>4a. The reasons why these three centres have not participated in the INREDH workshops are the overlapping with other activities and the members delegated could not attend because of they live very far from the centre where the workshops were held:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 workshops in Guadualito</li> <li>• 2 workshops in Pailón</li> <li>• 2 workshops in Balsareño</li> <li>• 1 in Mataje</li> <li>• 1 in Middle Gualpi</li> </ul> <p>4b. Workshops were attended by FCAE directives and technical promoters.</p>



**Objective 2: Building the capacity of local organizations so they can channel resource management problems and exert influence on local development processes**

Goal to 30 September 2003	Status	Activities planned for the quarter July-September 2003	Difficulties, observations, and details
<p><b>Goal 1: To improve project management in FCAE and the Altrópico Foundation through the use of improved Administration and Finance systems.</b></p> <p>1a. 100% of financial reports approved without corrections.  1b. 100% of technical reports approved without corrections.  1c. 90% of goals established in the FCAE and Altrópico Foundation work plans fulfilled, with the expected quality.  1d. 100% of projects presented by FCAE and the Altrópico Foundation pertinent to Territorial Management Plans and their respective Institutional Plans.  1e. Ensured continuity of 60% of the staff of both the Altrópico Foundation and FCAE for the next 3 years.  1f. Local Development Plan of the Awa People of Ecuador reviewed and updated. Strategic Plan of FCAE prepared, understood, socialized, and approved by FCAE Assemblies. Strategic plan of the Altrópico Foundation updated, socialized, and known by all Foundation staff.</p>	<p>1a. So far the two financial reports corresponding to year 2 of the project have been received. Half of FCAE's reports have been received without corrections. In the case of the Altrópico Foundation, both reports presented this year have been returned for correction.  1b. 100% of the technical reports were approved without novelty.  1c. 96% of the goals established in FCAE work plans and 85% the goals of the Altrópico work plan have been fulfilled.  1d. 98% of projects formulated and managed by FCAE harmonize with its institutional mission, vision, and objectives (FCAE does not put 100% because its institutional plan was not been completely prepared in written form).  1d. 100% of projects managed by the Altrópico Foundation relate to the organization's mission, vision, and objectives.  NOTE: What the Altrópico Foundation currently refers to as its Institutional Plan is the document that contains the institutional mission, vision, and objectives. The Institutional Plan as such is being prepared.  1e. Confirm figure with a table of projected staffing needs of each institution to determine breaches in funding and plan funding from different sources. NOTE: WWF SHOULD SHARE TOOLS.  1f. FCAE: So far, 70% of the strategic plan has been completed and is compiled in the proceedings of the workshops held with La Ceiba Corporation.  1f. Altrópico Foundation: its strategic plan has been completely structured but approximately 30% of this plan should be reformulated because the Foundation is not fully satisfied with it. Workshops will culminate on 30 September, date on which the restructured document will be ready (defined policies and redefined outputs).  1g. FCAE: 60% of the Awa management plan has been completed. The updating and gathering of disperse information are pending.</p>	<p>1a. Approval of 100% of the financial reports without novelties.  1b. Improvement of all reports presented.  1c. Careful planning processes in both organizations.  1f. FCAE: Completion of the remaining 30% of the strategic plan, with the assistance of La Ceiba Corporation, and socialization of strategic plan with external local technicians and directives of the centres and FCAE.  1f. Altrópico Foundation: Commitment to complete the adjustment of their institutional plan during September. WWF: CONTRATING OF A FACILITATOR FROM PACT TO FINISH THE PLAN (WWF-NL).  1g. FCAE: Position opening to hire a person who will help terminate the management plan; gathering and updating of existing information with data collected by the Population and Environment project. Together with Jaime Levy and FCAE staff, hold a 2- to-3-day workshop in each area of the territory. Permanent participation of an Awa community member in the process. WWF COVERS THE COST OF THE CONSULTANCY.</p>	<p>1a. NOTE: In all cases, financial reports have been returned because of small details, such as mathematical operations and typing mistakes. Errors made at the beginning of the process were fundamental (such as allocating expenditures to categories that did not correspond). One of tools that helped minimize this type of errors was the provision of an accounting list, instead of photocopies of supporting documents, as occurred in year 1.  1b. No technical report has been returned. Any doubt that remains is clarified at Committee meetings. FCAE promoters, technicians, and leaders continually strive to improve their contributions so that the reports will be approved without novelty.  1b. This second phase of the project has provided several good experiences in project management.  1c. As planned, these activities will be carried out this quarter, from July to September, and goals will be met in accordance to the work plan.  1d. The agreements signed by FCAE as counterpart funding entity for the "Protecting the Habitat" project are executed as planned.  1e. The FCAE Board of Directors enjoys a good relationship with official entities and international NGOs.  1f. La Ceiba Corporation will offer assistance to help complete the FCAE strategic plan, and PACT shall complement the institutional plan.  1g. The TOR of the management plan are ready and will be adjusted at the 7 July meeting of the monitoring committee.</p>

Goal to 30 September 2003	Status	Activities planned for the quarter July-September 2003	Difficulties, observations, and details
<p><b>Goal 2: To promote forest management and certification.</b></p> <p>2a. Appropriate decisions can be made about forest programs based on the information generated by feasibility studies and market surveys.</p> <p>2b. 30% of certification conditions and prerequisites have been fulfilled.</p> <p>2c. System to monitor the impact of forest management practices, applied by FCAE technicians and promoters, is operational.</p> <p>2d. Income generated by forest extraction activities distributed according to clearly established and pertinent FCAE policies, seeking equity and community well-being.</p> <p>2e. Decisions regarding the training and timber-processing centre taken on the basis of key information on financial and sociocultural feasibility.</p>	<p>2a. 70% of the feasibility studies related to forest management program have been performed.</p> <p>2b. 80% of the conditions and prerequisites have been fulfilled.</p> <p>2c. No agreement has been reached with ECOCIENCIA regarding a proposal to offer training in the design and implementation of a monitoring system.</p> <p>2d. Guadualito is already organizing itself and has already decided to create a fund that will allocate the income generated to health and education. Although this issue has been discussed with the directors of the other centres, no written agreements have been made.</p> <p>2e. Depends on 2a.</p> <p>NOTE: Complete execution of the comprehensive Mataje plan (completed).</p>	<p>2a. Completion of feasibility studies by 30 July and sharing of results with FCAE, WWF, AID, and the Altrópico Foundation.</p> <p>2b. Designing of forest monitoring strategy according to plans, with the assistance of the WWF consultant Lorena Duque.</p> <p>2c. Meeting with ECOCIENCIA to streamline the proposal. Carry out training in enforcement of monitoring plan in the area of forest management.</p> <p>2d. Sharing of information on agreements on income distribution with all the inhabitants of the Awa centres of Mataje, Balsareño, Pambilar and Guadualito. Begin to work this quarter in the area of family management units and how they relate to each other as timber-cutting posts within community forest management units. Structuring of a proposal to reach agreements about income distribution.</p> <p>NOTE: Approved by Ecuador's Ministry of the Environment on 30 July.</p>	<p>2a. The feasibility study includes a socioeconomic (cultural) survey, a market survey, and a financial feasibility study.</p> <p>2a. The consultancy will obey a bidding process in accordance with USAID conditions.</p> <p>2b. FCAE and its technical team in forestry will receive inputs to prepare the monitoring strategy.</p> <p>2b. The following inputs will serve to fulfil certification conditions and prerequisites: study on technical drying of timber; limits of Mataje defined at a 1: 50000 scale; data of headquarters at San Lorenzo; management plan that integrates family spots (in process).</p> <p>2c. It has been difficult to meet with ECOCIENCIA to clarify the TOR of the proposal to offer training in the design and management of a monitoring system.</p> <p>Promoters were contracted by FCAE and the agreement is under review by ECOCIENCIA.</p>

Goal to 30 September 2003	Status	Activities planned for the quarter July-September 2003	Difficulties, observations, and details
<b>Goal 3. Decisions taken on basis of the results of the financial, technical, and sociocultural feasibility study on the FCAE Rio Bogotá Biology Station.</b>	<p>The science station is not feasible according to results of the market survey conducted at the beginning of the feasibility study. FCAE changed the proposed project to one of a research and tourism centre.</p> <p>80% of the feasibility study on the establishment of a research and tourism centre has been completed.</p>	<p>Meeting with the consultant to socialize preliminary results to FCAE, the Altrópico Foundation, AID, and WWF.</p> <p>Completion of the feasibility study on the research and tourism centre.</p>	<p><b>NOTE:</b> 90% of the inventories of flora and fauna in Rio Bogotá have been systematized.</p> <p>90% of the management plan prepared for the Rio Bogotá centre is ready.</p>
<b>Goal 4. To train Fauna Programme staff how to monitor the status of game species in an Awa community.</b>	<p>80% of goal accomplished. All events involving theoretical and practical training have been held as scheduled.</p>	<p>Collection of basic information to design a pilot-scale community resource management plan.</p> <p>Performance of all tasks with the technical assistance of trainers.</p>	<p>To date, six 1-month training modules have been designed and were carried out at 2-month intervals.</p> <p>Basic training was offered in ecology, zoology, botany, conservation biology, censuses and monitoring of flora and fauna, ethno-biology, forest management, management of wild fauna, and land management using GIS.</p> <p>Furthermore, the topics for year 2 will also include Spanish grammar and writing skills, preparation of presentations, leadership, resolution of conflicts, basic negotiation skills, analysis of environmental impact and planning, and project design and implementation.</p>

Goal to 30 September 2003	Status	Activities planned for the quarter July-September 2003	Difficulties, observations, and details
<b>Goal 5. To socialize the results of the population dynamics survey and how they relate to the environment, and achieve their appropriation and possible application to territorial planning and the life process of the Awa people.</b>	Results socialized in January 2003. Appropriation will occur when these results are incorporated into the planning process of territorial management. <b>NOTE:</b> 70% of Population and Environment team have been contracted.	Continued support to FCAE programs and subprograms in the preparation of maps and in the definition of territorial limits. Training of new young people in the relevant issues.	Lack of economic resources to contract all team staff.
<b>Goal 6. To have the 22 schools of the Awa Territory applying an environment-oriented curriculum.</b>	Goal met, 100%. An environment-oriented curriculum is being applied at 22 schools.	Workshop to streamline teaching manual. Follow-up to schools by assistant directors of the Awa-Chical-Mataje network. Coordination of activities with other institutions that endorse bilingual education within the Awa territory.	Pending termination of the teaching manual. The specialized course offered to Awa teachers has limited the time available to finish preparing the teaching manual. There is a lack of funds so that the assistant directors can perform the follow-up. By law, the Ecuadorian government should assume some of these costs. 90% of the planned workshops and meetings with teachers on topics related to the environment-oriented curriculum were held. 90% of follow-up visits to schools were carried out. 90% of the coordination efforts with institutions endorsing bilingual education involve collaborative activities with FCAE.
<b>Goal 7. To train and build the capacities of 7 health promoters working at Awa centres in the use of medicinal plants and disease prevention strategies (waste and water management, family care, and vaccination).</b>	Eight promoters are working in the areas of medicinal plants, waste and water management, and family care and vaccination.	20% of the medicinal gardens will be planted. 25% of the health brigades will be carried out in August. Continuation of ongoing activities.	The Directorate of Indigenous Health did not fulfil its financial commitment. The Ministry of Public Health does not deliver biological products when indicated in the agreed plan. 80% of the medicinal gardens were planted. 75% of the health brigades were carried out. The visit to UNIPA to get to know their health programme and exchange ideas was not carried out. Health promoters, social workers, and sustainable production advocates are coordinating the purification and disinfection of water for domestic use taking advantage of the infrastructure of the medicinal gardens.